2009 Consumer Confidence Report for the Year 2008

City of Burlington, WI
(System ID #25201770)

The Burlington Water Utility is pleased to present this annual report regarding its water supply. This report is intended to summarize the water sampling results done in 2008. The Utility is committed to providing high quality water to its customers in amounts that meet their needs and protect their health at a fair price. The Utility will provide services with sensitivity to customers' concerns and diligently strive to conserve vital resources, support community interests and growth. Please read this report carefully and contact the Utility with questions.

Source of Water

The source of water for the Burlington water distribution system consists of five drilled groundwater municipal wells (numbered 7-11), each finished in the deep sandstone aquifer. A summary of each facility is as follows:

Well No. 7: Located at the intersection of Origen Street and Reynolds Avenue. The well discharges at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minutes (gpm) directly into the 300,000 gallon elevated tank located to the northwest of the pump house.

Well No. 8: Located on Sheldon Street near Beloit Street on the southwest side of the City. The well discharges at a rate of 1,000 gpm directly into a 300,000 gallon ground storage reservoir.

Well No. 9: Located at Clover Drive and Weiler Road on the east side of the City. The well has the ability to either pump directly to the system or to a 300,000 gallon ground storage reservoir at a rate of 900 gpm.

Well No. 10: Located on Karyl Street in the Bear Meadows Subdivision. The well discharges at a rate of 1,200 gpm directly into a 300,000 gallon ground storage reservoir.

Well No. 11: Located at the intersection of Liberty Drive and South Pine Street. The well discharges at a rate of 1,500 gpm directly into a 500,000 gallon ground storage reservoir.

Water System Information

If you have any questions about the content of this report or any concerns about your water utility, please contact Connie Wilson, DPW-Utility Manager at 262-539-3647. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. The City of Burlington Committee of the Whole meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month at 6:30 p.m. at the Council Chambers in the Police Department building (224 E. Jefferson Street).

We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources by conserving water and by participating in upcoming City efforts to increase awareness of groundwater protection. The Burlington Water Utility intends to continually maintain your confidence. Thank you for your support and for allowing us to continue providing high quality drinking water, a most precious resource. Please feel free to call our office if you have questions concerning this report or any other water supply issues.

Water Sample Test Results

The City of Burlington routinely monitors for many compounds in your drinking water. The City has followed the sampling requirements set forth by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) according to Federal and State laws. The following table lists the detected compounds found in the City's water during 2008.

2008 Table of Detected Compounds

Detected Compound	Level Detected	Range	Highest Allowed (MCL)	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Detected Substance
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	--	1	0	1/08 to 12/08	No	Naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform	0	--	0	0	1/08 to 12/08	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Copper	120 ug/l	7.3 – 120 ug/l	1300 ug/l	1300 ug/l	03/13/08	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	15 ug/l	ND – 15 ug/l	15 ug/l	0	03/13/08	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Alkalinity	230 mg/l	180-230 mg/l	--	--	04/02/08	No	--
Barium	.15 mg/l	.07 - .15 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	04/02/08	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	65 mg/l	56 – 65 mg/l	--	--	04/02/08	No	--
Fluoride	1.2 mg/l	.029 – 1.2 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	04/02/08	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Magnesium	25 mg/l	22 – 25 mg/l	--	--	04/02/08	No	--
Sodium	7.9 mg/l	6.1 – 7.9 mg/l	--	--	04/02/08	No	--
Hardness	260 mg/l	230 – 260 mg/l	--	--	04/02/08	No	--
Iron	.17 mg/l	.067 - .17 mg/l	--	--	04/02/08	No	--
Nickel	.001 mg/l	ND - .001 mg/l	.10 mg/l	.03 mg/l	04/02/08	No	Metal alloys, electroplating, batteries, chemical production
Chloride	4.5 mg/l	3.3 – 4.5 mg/l	250 mg/l	--	04/02/08	No	--
Nitrate	.09 mg/l	ND - .09 mg/l	10 mg/l	--	04/02/08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2 ug/l	ND – 2 ug/l	100	100	04/02/08	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	.10 ug/l	ND - .10 ug/l	4	4	04/02/08	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories
Antimony	.2 ug/l	ND - .2 ug/l	6	6	04/02/08	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, electronics solder

Definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

No Detect (N.D.) - No trace of compound found.

Not Applicable (N/A) - Does not apply.

We are proud to report Burlington water meets all USEPA standards. It is known that all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by compounds that are naturally occurring or are man-made. Those substances can be microbial, organic or inorganic chemical or radioactive material. The small levels of detected compounds do not pose a health risk and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. It should also be remembered that some people might be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from potential contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.